

LYTHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF LYTHAM

DURING THE YEAR 1905,

BY

J. CECIL FISHER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., (Oxon).,

Medical Officer of Health.

J. WILDMAN, PRINTER, HENRY STREET, LYTHAM.

STATISTICAL AND SANITARY MEMORANDA,
1905.

POPULATION of District 1881 ... 4121

Do. Do. 1891 ... 4656

Do. Do. 1901 ... 7185

Do. Do. 1905 ... 9089

Occupied Houses 1885

BIRTH RATE per 1000 of Population 15·7

DEATH RATE General 11·9

Do. For Residents only ... 10·8

Do. Zymotic ·4

Do. Respiratory 2·3

Do. Phthisis ·7

Infantile Mortality per 1000 Infants born ... 90·0

RATEABLE VALUE 1875 ... £15,237

Do. Do. 1885 ... £28,301

Do. Do. 1895 ... £33,970

Do. Do. 1905 ... £63,143

R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LYTHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Seventh Annual Report on the Health and General Sanitary Condition of Lytham for your perusal.

It gives me considerable pleasure to report to you that during the year the health of the town has been excellent, and that Lytham has more than ever justified its claim to be a real health resort.

I can find no record of statistics that can in any way compare with those of the year 1905, and I

would in particular draw your attention to the lowest death rate on record for 10 years, and the smallest number of fever cases notified for 8 years at any rate, and this latter fact in the face of a large increase in our population, as evidence in favour of my statement. These two points are of the greatest importance to a town such as Lytham, which depends so largely for its prosperity on a clean bill of health, and I trust that, when they become known throughout the County of Lancashire, the town will reap the benefit it deserves.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CECIL FISHER.

January, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the Spring of 1905 it was suggested to me that the number of inhabitants in Lytham was considerably underestimated, and the Inspector of Nuisances and I decided to re-estimate the population according to the subjoined plan and data. We ascertained as a result of a careful count in April that there were 1,855 inhabited houses in district ; it was found at the time of the Census in 1901 that there were 4·9 occupants per occupied dwelling-house, and this gives us an estimated population for Lytham of 9,089. I see no reason to assume that the figure 4.9 is not approximately a correctly estimated population per house in 1905 as it was in 1901, and if it were incorrect the error would be as likely to be in favour of a larger figure just as much as a smaller one. I think that we may safely assume that the population to the middle of the year was 9,089, exclusive of visitors, and upon this figure have based all my calculations. Our enumeration of the occupied dwelling-houses was made separately for each Ward, consequently I am able to give a reasonably accurate account of how the population is distributed in the various Wards :—

N.E. Ward	...	...	2,480
N.W. Ward	...	...	1,538
S.E. Ward	...	...	1,362
S.W. Ward	...	...	3,709
<hr/>			9,089
<hr/>			

This, if correct, is an increase of 1,089 in our population during the last 12 months, but it must be remembered that the population in 1904 was probably considerably underestimated. The largest increase is, as one would expect, in the S.W. Ward, where a large number of new houses of moderate rental have been

occupied by retired business men and others from large Lancashire towns. This abnormal increase by immigration completely prevents me from forming any conclusion as to age and sex distribution, and this will be impossible till the next Census is taken in 1911. The number of Births registered in 1905 was a small one, 143 Births—78 Boys, 65 Girls,—and the Birth rate is consequently only 15·7 per 1,000 per annum ; this rate is the lowest for the last ten years, and considerably below the average for the same period, as will be seen by reference to Table I.

Below is a Table showing how the 143 births were distributed in the various Wards, where they are arranged alongside the number of deaths of infants under one year of age so as to demonstrate the relation borne by the Infantile Mortality to the number of Births in each sub-division of the district.

Ward.	Population	Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Proportion per 1000 births
N. E. Ward.....	2480	48	19·3	4	83
N.W. Ward.....	1538	27	17·5	2	74
S.E. Ward	1362	19	13·9	2	105
S.W. Ward	3709	49	13·2	5	102
Whole district..	9089	143	15·7	13	90

MORTALITY.

The District Registrar's Returns show that the total number of deaths was 109, namely 51 males and 58 females ; 11 of these occurred among people not included in the estimate of 9,089 people

residing in the town, consequently there were 98 deaths among residents, including 8 deaths in the Cottage Hospital. The gross death rate was 11·9, and the rate (in which we are more interested) among residents only 10·8. On reference to Table I you will see that this year's rate is an enormous improvement on that of any of the ten previous years, or the average for that period. The Ward death rate works out as follows :—

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Deaths of Residents	Rate per 1000.
N.E. Ward	24	9·6	20	8·0
N.W. Ward	21	13·5	21	13·5
S.E. Ward	21	15·4	18	13·2
S.W. Ward	43	11·5	39	10·5
Whole district.....	109	11·9	98	10·8

Our Infantile Mortality shows signs of improvement, 13 infants dying before the completion of their first year of life. The proportion of infants who died under 1 year of age to the number of births was 90. The subjoined Table and also Table I, columns 5 and 6, shew this important change for the better.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Population per 1000 born.
1901	145	20·2	21	144
1902	145	19·3	26	178
1903	140	18·1	20	142
1904	156	19·5	11	75
1905	143	15·7	13	90

Table V. is a new and useful one, and gives a classification of the causes of Infantile deaths.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, and Fever, caused 4 deaths out of our gross mortality, thus giving the low Zymotic death rate of .4 per 1,000 per annum.

The total number of notifiable infectious cases has been only 16 as compared with 36 in 1904; 46 in 1903, and 59 in 1902; and this is the more pleasing when one remembers that our population has been steadily increasing during this period.

The Zymotic history of 1905 should be a source of the greatest satisfaction to every ratepayer in Lytham, and at the same time one of the best advertisements that Lytham could possibly have.

I publish a Table which will show at a glance the number and variety of infectious cases which have broken out in Lytham since 1896 :—

Disease.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox ... ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Scarlet Fever	7	27	10	11	9	17	48	24	27	12
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	14	14	11	5	12	10	16	5	2
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	6	3	3	4	1	3	2	3	2	1
Total ...	15	44	27	26	19	34	61	46	36	16

Scarlet Fever is by far the most infectious of the commoner notifiable infectious diseases; of the twelve cases that have occurred, all, with the exception of one child who unfortunately died at the immediate onset of the disease, were removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, and this fact suggests two comments, first that the Fever Hospital justifies its existence and proves itself an inestimable boon, and must bear a very good name in the town, as otherwise parents would not so uniformly consent to the removal of their children; and secondly, that we have had throughout the year a practically continuous clear bill of health. The Fylde Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital must be a considerable factor in our improved fever statistics.

In regard to Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria I would ask you to carefully scrutinise the above Table, and the figures there will speak for themselves, and will give you the more satisfaction when you recall the fact that the cause of any case of Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria has to be sought for in a defective water supply, bad condition of main sewers, house drains or insanitary conditions of the house.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases 2.	Deaths 0.
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Our Typhoid Fever returns are remarkably good, and we shall have to look back a long number of years, when our population was considerably less, before we find a year which can in this connection compare with 1905. Since that time a number of highly important sanitary reforms have taken place in Lytham, and the town has been brought up to and above the level of its competitors, and I have no hesitation in attributing our record to these factors. The small incidence of Typhoid Fever speaks most eloquently for the general sanitary condition of the town.

Our two cases broke out among residents, one of whom had been away and returned to Lytham suffering from the disease ; she had undoubtedly contracted the fever elsewhere. The second case was a girl who probably contracted a very mild attack from eating cockles gathered too near a sewer outlet, and that this was the cause of infection is proved by the fact that the cockles affected all the rest of the household (with the exception of one who did not eat any cockles) who were made very ill by them ; however, cockles were taken from the same locality and were subjected to a thorough investigation by a skilled Analyst, and it was found that they were free from Typhoid germs, and in every way fit for consumption.

I have previously expressed the opinion that in a town such as Lytham, with its numerous sanitary improvements, Typhoid Fever should be non-existent, and now we seem to be approaching my ideal, seeing that we have had but two cases, a mild one and an imported one during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases 12. Death 1.

During the year there has been a great decrease in the number of cases, 12 people only have been attacked compared with 27 in 1904 ; 24 in 1903 ; 48 in 1902, and an average of 19 for the past ten years. The cases were evenly distributed throughout the year, and in 3 of them the infection was clearly imported by visitors from other towns, and the remainder contracted the disease in the district. With the exception of a child who unfortunately died at the immediate onset of the fever, the character of the complaint was, on the whole, mild, so much so as to occasionally render the diagnosis difficult. One child in the S.W. Ward was too ill (at first) to be removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital and in the meantime infected a servant in the house, and

both were subsequently taken to the Hospital; all the other patients, with the exception of the one who died, were also removed to Moss Side, and it is to this fact that I attribute our small incidence of Scarlet Fever, for under these circumstances no particular case is likely to cause any spread of infection, especially after the immediate and thorough disinfection that the premises always receive. In all cases a full enquiry into the circumstances was made, and every precaution against extension of the disease was successfully taken.

We continue to use Formic Aldehyde as a disinfecting agent and have found the results most satisfactory. A supply of Izal was provided free of charge to all the infected houses, and the bedding, linen and clothing were removed to the Disinfector.

Our Scarlet Fever statistics are a matter for congratulation.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases 1.	Deaths, 0.
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We have had our customary solitary case of Diphtheria, which makes our total up to 13 for the last 11 years. It must be remembered that Diphtheria, like Typhoid Fever, is a disease caused very often by defective sanitation, and our statistics are accordingly a matter for greater satisfaction. Of course we do not expect to receive notification of many cases of Diphtheria in Lytham where much attention is devoted to sanitary matters, but I am confident that no town of the size and importance of Lytham could shew statistics, extending over a course of 11 years, which could in any way be compared with the above. In my opinion the number of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria cases will be a fair index as to the general sanitary condition of the town, and I see no reason why our records should not be maintained in the future.

SMALLPOX.

There has been no case during 1905.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Cases, ?	Deaths 2.
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Whooping Cough has been the cause for two deaths this year and indirectly it is possible that it has been responsible for others. It is one of the most unsatisfactory of the Zymotic diseases from the stand-point of prevention, as it is not a notifiable disease, and its infectious character does not seem to be generally recognized, and the sooner the serious nature of the infection is thoroughly brought home to the majority of the parents the better. It is no unusual circumstance during the prevalence of whooping cough to come across children in the street in the whooping stage, and parents should keep them indoors, if only out of consideration for the rest of the inhabitants of the town ; one can only conjecture as to the result to the children themselves of allowing them to run about in the streets when suffering from this disease.

MEASLES.

Cases, ?	Deaths, 1.
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As far as I can gather from my colleagues, Measles has been conspicuous chiefly by its absence during the past 12 months. One child succumbed to the complications of this disease. Much of what has been said about Whooping Cough applies also to this disease. Measles itself is not a very fatal disease, but it is one which is liable to serious complications, and these are chiefly in the respiratory system. In debilitated children the attendant Bronchitis and the occasional broncho-pneumonia are responsible for a high death rate all over the country. It is absolutely necessary on the termination of a case of Measles that the rooms occupied by the patient should be thoroughly disinfected, and this will be done, free of charge, on application to the Sanitary Department.

DIARRHŒA.

Cases, ?	Death, 1.
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Diarrhœa was responsible for the death of one infant. If Diarrhœa, as is stated, is a further index of the sanitary conditions which obtain in a district, then the improved death rate from this disease testifies to the good results which have been secured by the regular clearance of ashpits, the more systematic flushing and disinfecting with antiseptics of the sewers, which I believe to have been the case this year.

PHTHISIS.

Seven patients have been certified as having died of Phthisis during the year, they yield a death rate for Phthisis only of .7 per 1,000 per annum. This rate is about the average, and what we must now expect with Lytham's increasing popularity as a health resort and consequent immigration into the town of Phthisical patients hoping to benefit by a change of air and surroundings.

I am pleased to report that the inhabitants of the houses where Phthisical patients have died have availed themselves of the Council's offer to disinfect the infected rooms and bedding free of charge.

INFLUENZA.

There was one death from Influenza during the year, a very satisfactory contrast with the state of affairs in preceding years. This is due, in all probability, to the fact that people are beginning to recognise more clearly the infectious nature of the complaint and the gravity of its complications.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lytham Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my second Annual Report on the work achieved in the Sanitary Department during the year 1905.

In the early part of the past year building operations were somewhat quiet, but recently plans for a large amount of good property, chiefly at the West End, have been approved. A number of new streets have been completed and others are now being made. The ventilation of the sewers has been further improved by the substitution of ventilating shafts for the open gratings at the street levels, and a number of new gullies have been fixed in lieu of old brick gullies.

The sewers have been frequently flushed, and any defects found in them promptly attended to. Scavenging of the streets has been further improved by the employment of an orderly boy, who has kept the main streets during the summer very clean and free from any nuisance, which is almost inseparable from the large vehicular traffic we get in the season.

The substitution of ash-bins for the open ash-pit has gone on systematically, and it is to be hoped that the time will soon come when the ash-pit will be a thing of the past.

Trade refuse of offensive character is removed daily and burnt in the Destructor. Dust-bins are cleared weekly, and ash-pits every fortnight. The Destructor has been worked during the

past year without any complaint being received, and steam for pumping the sewage and also for disinfecting infected clothing has always been obtained from the burning of the refuse.

The following is a Summary of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year, chiefly in regard to the abatement of nuisances, visits and inspections, and the remedying of sanitary defects, also to the amount of work done in purifying houses and disinfecting goods, etc.

SUMMARY.

Manholes built	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rooms ,,"	...	...	...	...	...	59
Articles ,,"	...	...	...	...	...	556
Houses re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	17
New W.C's in lieu of pan and plug Closets					...	21
Insanitary Yards (re-paved)	...	...	...	...	...	4

Moss Hall Farm re-drained and large tank built to receive drainage.

Saltcotes Farm Shippon re-constructed.

The drains and sanitary fittings of 127 houses have been tested by the smoke machine. If any defects were found they were remedied, and the drains re-tested and passed.

Carelessness has often been responsible for a large number of blocked drains, and upon every occasion where I have found this to be the case I have cautioned the occupiers, and also advised them to flush the drains and W.C's more frequently.

Owners of property upon receiving a notice relating to nuisances have willingly complied with the same, and in no case has it been found necessary to take legal proceedings.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 38 Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses in the District, which have been visited periodically. The Bakehouses (13 in number) have been kept in a very satisfactory condition, and the public can rest assured that their bread, confectionery, &c., are made in clean, well ventilated and airy premises. His Majesty's Inspector of Factories has not called our attention to a single defect during the year. All verbal notices re lime-washing were attended to immediately.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

During the year 1905 there were 16 notifications of Infectious Diseases received by this department. All the cases

were visited, the premises carefully inspected, printed and verbal instructions were given as to the proper means of isolation of infected persons, and also as to the disinfection of clothing and surroundings. At the termination of each case (when the patients were nursed at home) the rooms were fumigated with "Formalin" in a gaseous form, and the walls thoroughly sprayed with "Formalin" in solution, and the infected bedding removed to the disinfecting station to be disinfected by steam. The steam disinfecter is doing its work well, and I have not received a single complaint about any damage to any article of clothing, bedding, &c.

When the patient was removed to the Hospital, rooms and bedding were disinfected immediately the patient was taken away. 12 cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital : 11 Scarlet Fever and 1 Enteric Fever.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Slaughter Houses have been visited during each killing day, and considering the difficulties under which the butchers labour, the killing has been carried out very satisfactorily. I have again to mention that I have received every assistance from the butchers with regard to my requests re lime-washing, &c.

I regret that a number of pigs are still killed in private yards under conditions which are not at all desirable, and which can only be remedied when we have our public pig slaughterhouse. The excellent quality of the meat, for which the butchers of this district have had such a high reputation, has been thoroughly maintained during the year 1905.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Have been visited periodically and found on the whole in a satisfactory condition. At Moss Hall Farm the whole premises

have been re-drained and a large tank built to receive the drainage, which is a valuable asset to the farmer. At Saltcotes Farm the shippon has been re-constructed, thus giving a larger cubic air space for each animal therein.

The Dairies and Milkshops have all been found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The County Police have taken 8 samples of milk in this District during the past year. The whole of the samples were genuine.

BEACH AND FORESHORE.

Any offensive matter deposited upon the Beach by the tide, during the year, has either been removed or buried.

I greatly appreciate the assistance received from you and the Medical Officer of Health in carrying out my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD YATES.

Table I.—Table of Populations and Births and Deaths in the Lytham Urban District for the last 11 years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under 1 Year.		Deaths at all Ages.				Deaths at all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Total.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-residents regist'd in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
1895	5773	108	18·7	14	120	82	14·2	3	..	82	14·2
1896	6060	113	18·6	17	150	74	12·2	3	..	74	12·2
1897	6340	105	16·3	20	190	92	14·5	2	..	92	14·5
1898	6720	116	17·2	23	198	87	12·9	4	..	87	12·9
1899	6830	114	16·7	19	166	98	14·3	1	..	98	14·3
1900	6930	147	21·2	10	68	116	16·7	1	1	115	16·5
1901	7185	145	20·2	21	144	107	14·8	3	1	106	14·7
1902	7500	145	19·3	26	179	123	16·4	6	..	123	16·4
1903	7750	140	18·1	20	142	104	13·4	3	..	105	13·4
1904	8000	156	19·5	11	75	104	13·0	8	..	105	13·1
Avg. for years 1895-1904)	6908	128	18·5	17	142	98	14·2	3	..	98	14·1
1905	9089	143	15·7	13	90	108	11·8	8	..	109	11·9

NOTE.—The deaths included in Col. 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having occurred within the district. The deaths in column 12 are the number in col. 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in col. 10 and the addition of the number in col. 11.

TABLE II.—Table of Populations and Births and Deaths during the last 11 years in the Lytham Urban District—Classified according to localities.

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District. (At subjoined Ages)						D'ths in Localities (At all ages).				'Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	NE	NW	SE	SW	
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Whooping-cough	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Diphtheria & Membranous Cr'p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Other continued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	7	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	2	2	1	2
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2	..	2	5
Bronchitis	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	2
Pneumonia	14	..	..	..	4	9	1	3	3	..	..	8
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Other respiratory diseases ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Venereal Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Diseases & accidents of birth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Heart Diseases	19	..	1	1	1	9	7	5	5	1	8	1
Accidents	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Apoplexy	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	3	2	..
Senile decay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	32	6	1	2	..	8	15	8	4	8	12	3
All causes	109	13	6	3	6	49	32	24	21	21	43	8

Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		ALL CAUSES.	Certified	Uncertified	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	5	1	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
		Chicken-pox																			2
		Measles																			
		Scarlet Fever																			
		Diphtheria : Croup.....																			
		Whooping Cough.....																			
		Diarrhoea, all forms							1												1
		Enteritis <i>(not Tuberculous)</i>																			
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																			
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	1	1	2																	2
	Congenital Defects																				
	Injury at Birth	1		1																	1
	Want of Breast-milk																				
	Atrophy, Debility																				
Tuberculous Diseases.	Marasmus	3	1	4																	4
	Tuberculous Meningitis																				
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:																				
	Tabes Mesenterica																				
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																				
	Erysipelas																				
	Syphilis																				
	Rickets																				
	Meningitis <i>(not Tuberculous)</i>																				
	Convulsions								1												1
	Bronchitis																	1			1
	Laryngitis																				
	Pneumonia																				
	Suffocation, overlaying								1												1
	Other Causes								1								1				2
					5	1	...	1	7	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	13	

Table VI.—Sanitary Inspector's Report for each Month during 1905.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE. MONTH.	PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.												Visits to Manure Receptacles.															
	Ashpits pulled down and dustbins substituted.						New W.C.'s, in lieu of insanitary ones						Drains, &c., Tested.						New Dust-bins provided.									
Jan.	1·46	16	19	5	2	18	2	116	13	12	26	...	7	12	...	1	3	...	3	...	2	4	14	14				
Feb.	1·26	27	16	...	4	...	...	10	22	22	12	...	5	...	1	1	1	3	...	4	11	31	31			
Mar.	4·16	37	24	...	...	3	...	...	18	13	19	36	...	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	14	31
April	2·38	18	14	...	...	2	3	3	2	30	12	..	24	10	...	5	1	35	1	...	4	6	24			
May	.42	33	19	3	2	58	14	36	16	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	5	2	3	...	13	11	
June	1·78	38	21	3	3	3	2	3	2	30	12	..	5	1	35	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	27		
July	1·26	27	12	...	...	...	1	5	1	21	16	10	21	...	6	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...		
Aug.	3·16	33	24	2	1	5	6	3	96	12	10	20	37	...	7	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...		
Sept.	3·35	27	16	10	4	6	3	...	34	12	32	12	...	15	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	16			
Oct.	4·29	37	20	2	1	2	...	...	14	2	185	12	17	15	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	26			
Nov.	4·22	35	24	7	3	14	2	185	12	17	15	...	16	8	8	24	13	...	6	3	2	...	36					
Dec.	.52	27	18	...	...	1	...	16	8	8	8	...	16	8	8	24	13	...	6	3	4	...	9			
Total	28·26"	354	227	32	16	59	12	556	147	180	242	108	380	69	17	46	9	5	17	15	5	21	12	3	4	72	127	307